

On June 27, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the products be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16558. Adulteration and misbranding of Bromo-Aspirin. U. S. v. 11 Dozen Packages of Bromo-Aspirin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23527. I. S. No. 04302. S. No. 1667.)

On March 20, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 dozen packages of Bromo-Aspirin, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Casey Chemo Therapy Co., Baltimore, Md., on or about January 4, 1929, and transported from the State of Maryland into the State of Virginia, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the tablets contained 3.7 grains of acetylsalicylic acid, 2.3 grains of ammonium bromide, and 0.5 grain of caffeine each. They contained no free ammonia.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard, "Dr. Casey's Bromo-Aspirin with Aromatic Ammonia," under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements as follows, (tin, carton container, and circular) "Bromo-Aspirin With Aromatic Ammonia," (carton container) "Makes Heart Stronger * * * Makes the Heart Strong," (circular) "Makes Heart Stronger," regarding the article, were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, (circular) "Dr. Casey's Bromo-Aspirin With Aromatic Ammonia * * * For * * * Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Influenza (Flu), Mental Fatigue, Physical Exhaustion, etc. The results obtained have proved Dr. Casey's Bromo-Aspirin with Aromatic Ammonia to be a remedy most efficacious for the following Ailments and Diseases For Neuritis * * * Rheumatism * * * Grippe (Flu), Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Lumbago (Pain in the back), Mental Fatigue * * * Earache, Periodic Pains, Physical Exhaustion, Alcoholic Excesses * * * For Neuritis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, * * * Periodic Pain * * * Two (2) every two hours until relieved of pain * * * continue two tablets every 3 or 4 hours to strengthen the resistance against return attacks. For * * * Grippe (Flu), Alcoholic Excesses, * * * Earache, Mental Depression * * * For Physical Exhaustion * * * and Worry," (container carton) "Makes Heart Stronger * * * Dr. Casey's Bromo-Aspirin with Aromatic Ammonia Makes the Heart Strong, Relieves all Pain, Stimulates the Stomach and Nerves; Drives Uric Acid from the system. For * * * Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Influenza (Flu), Mental Fatigue, Physical Exhaustion, etc.," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On June 28, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

16559. Misbranding of Wag's salve. U. S. v. 45 Packages of Wag's Salve. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23530. I. S. No. 04128. S. No. 1658.)

On March 20, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 45 packages of Wag's salve, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Richmond, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped by Wag's Chemical Co. (Inc.), Knoxville, Tenn., on or about February 1, 1929, and transported from the State of Tennessee into the State of Virginia, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of volatile oils including methyl salicylate and menthol incorporated in petrolatum.